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1 juv. Nebados, Sept. 18, 1912, 3000 meters.

Juvenile plumage: slaty black above the head, neck, throat and chest white, streaked with slaty black, the flanks barred with the same.

293. **Falco deiroleucus** TEMM., Pl. Col. i, pl. 348 (1825). [Brazil.]

Juv., near Mérida, November, 1911. In the immature plumage described by Sharpe (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., p. 403). Wing 289 mm., hence presumably a female.

297. **Falco columbarius columbarius** LINN., S. N., i. p. 90 (1758) ["America", ex. Catesby=Carolina].

♂ Culata, September 18, 1911, alt. 3000 meters.

310a. **Cerchneis isabellina ochracea** CORY, Field Mus. Pub. Orn., Ser i. p. 298 (1915). [Colon, Tachira, W. Venez., type in Field Museum.]

19 ad. ♂; 1 ad. ♀; 9 juv. 1906-14.

One ad. male, with totally unspotted back and lower parts, shows a small rufous crown patch; another practically adult, but with back barred has a larger rufous crown patch.

315a. **Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis** GMEL., S. N. i. p. 263 (1789) [S. Carolina.]

♀ Culata, March 14, 1908, alt. 2500 meters.

♂ (?) Montanas Sierra, October 24, 1911, alt. 2800 meters.

The female, apparently less adult, lacks the narrow paler edgings above which appear in the other bird, and has upper parts, including the center of crown and patch behind eye and a distinct occipital crest, blackish; the tail dark brown with distinct bands of black; the interspaces on all but center pair of feathers white; wing 494 mm.

38 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW LOON.

BY LOUIS B. BISHOP M. D.

WHEN I returned from North Dakota in 1895 I was surprised to find that a breeding female Loon I had collected on Turtle Mountain was much smaller than any I had from the East. Later, when I obtained eggs from North Dakota, I found them also smaller than eggs I had collected in New Hampshire. Unsexed Loons, killed by half-breeds on Turtle Mountain also in 1895, and now in the collection of Mr. William H. Hoyt, were likewise very small, as was another breeding female I collected there in July, 1905.

Difficulties arose, however, in determining whether the larger or smaller bird was true *immer*. Brünnich, in describing *Colymbus Immer* (Ornithologia Borealis, 1764, p. 38), had evidently a young bird or one in winter plumage, which he said came from the Faroe Islands (E *Færoa*), and gave the range as these islands, Norway and Iceland. Under *Colymbus Torquatus* he describes the adult (page 41), and ascribes it to Iceland, Greenland and Norway. I failed to find skins of this species from any of these localities in any collection to which I had access. Later I obtained an adult male taken in south Greenland on June 2, and adult females taken in south Greenland on May 28 and in Iceland on July 23. Comparison showed at once that the North Dakota birds were much smaller than these.

Then another trouble presented itself. Adult Loons in breeding plumage, for it seemed safer to confine comparison to such birds, are by no means common in collections, and a large part of the existing skins are of undetermined sex. In studying the subject I have examined and measured all the adult Loons of this species in the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, the Bangs Collection in that Museum, the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the California Academy of Sciences, the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, the private collections of the late Mr. William Brewster, Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Captain A. Henry Higgsor and Mr. William H. Hoyt, and some in the Biological Survey collection in the United States National Museum, and wish to express my thanks to those in charge of these collections for allowing me this privilege.

The measurements of these birds, when tabulated, showed clearly that two races exist. The much larger bird, true *immer*, breeds in Iceland, Greenland, and south along the Atlantic coast of North America to New Hampshire and western New York; west along the Arctic coast to Fort Macpherson, Mackensie; south-west through Yukon (Forty Mile) to the Kenai Peninsula and Admiralty Island, Alaska. At least birds referable to it have been taken at these places from the latter half of May to August. It winters along the Atlantic coast, south at least to North Carolina, and on the Pacific to Port Townsend, Washington.

Of the smaller race I have examined late spring and summer

adults from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota (7) and Sicamous, British Columbia. It winters commonly on the coast of California, all the California birds I have examined belonging to it, and north to Oregon. It is rare or accidental in winter on the Atlantic coast from Maine south to Florida.

A male in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (37377) taken in Massachusetts, but without date, an immature female in the collection of Mr. Brewster (4125) taken at Concord, Mass., on April 9, 1875, and a male in the American Museum of Natural History (74967) taken at Matanzas River in August, 1879, plainly belong to the smaller form, as does the young Loon from Maine in the Newell Eddy collection, now in the Museum of Yale University, which has been recorded as *Gavia arctica*. (Knight, Birds of Maine, 1908, p. 27). To this race belong also a female taken on the Colorado River, California, April 4, 1864, in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, (6403), and a bird from the Kennerly Expedition in the collection of Dr. Dwight (21982).

The only reference to the existence of two forms of the Common Loon that I have found is in the 'Catalogue of the Birds of New Brunswick,' where Mr. Chamberlain states (Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, 1, 1882, p. 63) "Two races of Loon spend the summer in New Brunswick, and breed here. They have plumage of similar colors and markings, but one is smaller than the other, being some six inches less in length." The larger bird he gives as the form breeding abundantly in the interior, not seeking the coast till the rivers freeze over, while the smaller he finds the commoner in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, but gives no proof that it breeds there. Two of three birds in the collection of Dr. Dwight from Tadousac, Quebec, are intermediate between the two races, and probably the smaller one does occur in the Gulf in fall.

It is a common summer resident of the lakes and ponds on Turtle Mountain, North Dakota. In notes and habits it resembles the larger race.

As the names *immar*, *torquatus* and *glacialis* all apply to the larger race the smaller one may be known as

Gavia immer elasson¹ new subspeciesLesser Black-billed Loon²

Type.—Female adult No. 13235 collection of Louis B. Bishop; Carpenter Lake, Rolette County, North Dakota, July 13, 1905; L. B. B., collector.

Subspecific characters.—Smaller than *Gavia immer immer*

Summer range.—The interior of North America from Northern California, North Dakota, northern Iowa and Wisconsin, north to British Columbia, and probably northern Manitoba and northern Ontario.

Winter range.—Chiefly the coast of California, north to Oregon, and south to Lower California; the Gulf of Mexico (?); rarely on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida.

Measurements of type.—Length, 743 millimetres; extent, 1327.2; wing, 352; tail, 76.7; exposed culmen, 71.1; depth of bill at base, 21.3; tarsus, 77.5; outer toe with nail, 110.5.

This Loon is a common summer resident of the lakes and larger sloughs on Turtle Mountain. Two eggs in my collection were taken on Fish Lake by Edstrom on June 15, 1902, and we saw downy young at Carpenter Lake on July 13, 1905. It is a common migrant on the prairie lakes, arriving soon after the middle of April (Rock Lake, April 18, 1895; Sweetwater, April 17, 1903, Bowman), and breeds on Devil's Lake, where young a few days old were seen on June 9, 1895, (Bryant), and possibly occasionally at Stump Lake, as two were seen there between June 3 and 10, 1903, (Baily and Hughes), and a single bird on June 17 and 26, 1905, (Eastgate and Bishop).

The diving ability of the downy young we learned at Carpenter Lake July 15, 1905, where two with their parents were seen well toward the center of this deep and almost circular body of water. The day was clear and calm, with no waves to hide the birds. Soon after our boat began to gain on them the old birds dove, coming up far apart, and leaving the young in almost the center of the lake. Then the young dove also, and, though we soon reached the spot where they disappeared, and watched on all sides carefully for a long time, we never caught another glimpse of either.

¹ From the Greek comparative ἐλάσσων meaning "smaller." As a Latin adjective all genders are *elasson*.

² That the English name of a bird should be sufficiently definite that no doubt will exist as to what species is meant, when it is used, seems to me very necessary. "Loon" belongs also to all the other members of the genus, "Northern" is a misnomer, and "Common" unsatisfactory. The name "Black-billed" is simple and fairly distinctive, so I offer it as a suggestion.

Measurements of Loons from various localities follow. They are in millimetres, taken with dividers except the wing, which was taken with a steel tape following the natural contour.

GAVIA IMMER IMMER

	Wing.	Tail.	Exposed Culmen.	Depth of Bill at Base.	Tarsus.	Outer Toe with Nail.
Eight breeding males from Alaska, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland, Quebec, Massachusetts and Alexandria Bay, New York.						
Average..	388.3	90.5	84.	26.5	98.3	127.1
Largest...	406.4	101.6	93.7	29.3	99.1	146.1
Smallest..	362.	81.8	73.4	23.1	82.3	117.3
Nine breeding females from Alaska, Yukon, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Maine.						
Average..	381.3	90.3	80.6	25.1	91.3	124.
Largest...	392.4	100.1	90.4	28.2	98.6	134.6
Smallest..	349.3	82.	75.	22.4	81.8	113.
Four non-breeding males from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.						
Average..	376.6	88.7	87.5	27.	90.	119.4
Largest...	396.2	96.	95.8	29.4	96.	129.5
Smallest..	363.	85.1	83.6	24.1	81.3	115.1
Six non-breeding females from Connecticut, New York, North Carolina and Washington. (The three from Long Island, New York, taken two in May and one in December, have wings nearer the smaller race, but bills and feet nearer the larger.)						
Average..	361.4	84.2	85.3	25.3	93.9	121.8
Largest...	372.9	89.2	99.1	27.4	100.6	126.
Smallest..	335.3	77.5	75.4	23.6	89.4	116.3
Nine adults of undetermined sex from Mackenzie, Maine, Massachusetts and Sable Island, Nova Scotia.						
Average..	380.2	87.5	87.2	27.4	92.	125.5
Largest...	406.4	100.1	92.5	30.	98.6	135.1
Smallest..	357.	81.5	82.6	24.	83.	110.

GAVIA IMMER IMMER

One Male and three Females from Connecticut, North Carolina and Washington.

	Length	Extent
Average.....	834.9	1435.3
Largest.....	866.6	1479.6
Smallest.....	812.8	1381.6

GAVIA IMMER ELASSON

Three Males and four Females from North Dakota and California.

Average.....	751.6	1330.1
Largest.....	787.	1371.6
Smallest.....	715.8	1290.6

Measurements of eggs, of the two forms in millimeters are

GAVIA IMMER IMMER

Four (two sets) from southern New Hampshire.

	Length	Breadth
Average.....	90.7	57.2
Greatest.....	91.7	57.7
Least.....	88.9	53.9

GAVIA IMMER ELASSON

Six (three sets) from Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.

Average.....	81.	55.1
Greatest.....	82.6	56.9
Least.....	78.8	53.6

356 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

NOTES ON THE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING BIRDS OF SOUTHEASTERN ARKANSAS.

BY CHRESWELL J. HUNT.

Acre after acre of flooded woodland; a Turkey Buzzard soaring overhead; mud, mud everywhere and a woodpecker on every tree. That is my impression of winter in southeastern Arkansas.

The early part of 1920—January 24 to April 12—was spent in a construction camp in the northeastern corner of Drew County, Ark., living in a tent in the woods and spending all of my time